

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**  
FROM THE  
**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**  
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,  
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 9th June, 1883.

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, states that

Attendance of Native Government Officers at the meetings held on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth and the Anglo-Indian Press.

the *Englishman*, referring to the meeting which was lately held at Agra on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth, and at which some native judicial officers, such as the Judge of the Small Cause

Court, the Subordinate Judge, the Munsif, &c., were present, argues that native judicial officers, who are in a way subordinate to the Calcutta High Court, are not justified in attending such meetings where the justice of that Court is impugned, and calls upon Government to see to this! Likewise, the *Pioneer* says that the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán, being a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, should not have presided at the Aligarh meeting and questioned the justice of the judgment of the High Court! We challenge our contemporaries to show that a single word was uttered at the Agra and Aligarh meetings against the Judges of the High Court. Even the strongest apologists of the High Court must admit that Bábú Surendra Náth was not actuated by any bad motives in his strictures on Mr. Justice Norris. Hence, to our thinking, Government officers did no wrong in attending the sympathetic meetings held on his behalf. As regards Saiyid Ahmad Khán, he is not now a Government servant. If his critics had heard his valuable speech, they would not have found fault with him. Even supposing for argument's sake that native

officers were not justified in attending the sympathetic meetings in question, who set them the example? Do not our contemporaries know that Mr. Justice Norris himself was present at the Calcutta Town Hall indignation meeting, in which the speakers went to the length of urging an immediate march to Government House? The *Englishman* complains that the Agra and Aligarh meetings have resolved to raise subscriptions on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth, and that the proposal has originated with native Government officers. Our contemporary would seem to have a very short memory. Is it not aware that high European officers have contributed to the Anglo-Indian Defence Fund? Moreover, it says that, even if native officers attended the sympathetic meetings, they should not attend the sub-committees which have been formed to take necessary measures to carry out the objects of the meetings. Does our contemporary know how many European public servants are members of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association? Mr. Justice Norris left no stone unturned in opposing the Ilbert Bill. It was he who instigated the establishment of the European Ladies' Association, of which his wife is a leading member. If a High Court Judge could stoop to such things, what fault did the Saiyid commit if he took part in a meeting held on behalf of the editor of the *Bengáli*? Our evil-minded contemporaries ought to remember that all natives are not like that cowardly Rájá (apparently Rájá Shiva Prasád is meant) who is rejoicing over the imprisonment of a native editor. Native officers are not now so timid that they should be frightened by such threats. We hope they will continue to take part in such meetings, but they should of course take care that they do not pass the bounds of moderation.

Circulation,  
135 copies.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 1st June, states

The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán and the meeting held at Aligarh on behalf of Bábú Surendra Náth.

that a correspondent of the *Pioneer* takes the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán to task for his attending the meeting held at Aligarh to express

sympathy with Bábú Surendra Náth. The writer in the *Pioneer* would seem to be a very narrow-minded man. We do not see why a well-wisher of Government should not express sympathy with his unfortunate countryman who incurs the displeasure of a Government officer and gets into difficulty. The meeting entirely confined itself to an expression of sympathy with the Bábú and did not say a word as to the justice or injustice of the judgment of the Calcutta High Court. Did the old Saiyid commit any fault in presiding on the occasion?

*The Almora Akhbár*, of the 4th June, views the appointment of the Hon'ble Major Baring to Egypt with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow. We are very glad that The Hon'ble Major Baring's resignation of office. Government has appreciated his services and promoted him to a post of greater honour and responsibility. But we are still more grieved at his departure from this country, especially as he is going to leave us when the Anglo-Indian feeling against the present Government and natives is at its highest pitch. He is the chief adviser and right hand of Lord Ripon. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have also begun to threaten us with the speedy departure of Lord Ripon himself (which Heaven forbid!). Surely the signs are not now very favourable. Woe betide the natives if his Lordship leaves them at this crisis. We desire that Major Baring may give up his intention of going to Egypt and remain in this country.

*The Nyáya Sudhá (Hardá)*, of the 6th June, in regard to the resignation of office by the Hon'ble Major Baring, highly praises The same. him for his ability and expresses regret at his departure from this country. He has given ample proof of his ability and skill in financial matters during the short time that he has been in charge of the Indian portfolio. He has introduced several important reforms. If he had

Circulation,  
98 copies.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

remained some time more in India, he would have placed the finances on a satisfactory footing. The reduction of the salt duty by him was a wise measure. He would have made still more reductions in future. He did not confine his attention to his own department, but he rendered great aid to Lord Ripon in administration. In fact he was his right hand. Had not the exigencies of the public service made his translation to Egypt indispensable, Lord Ripon would never have allowed him to go. There was no other qualified man to be found for the post of High Commissioner in Egypt. The *Sudha* asks natives to establish a memorial in his honour.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 3rd June, states that  
The same. both Europeans and Natives must  
have heard of Major Baring's impend-

ing departure with feelings of profound regret. The present satisfactory condition of the Indian treasury, such as it is, is entirely due to him. He has been the principal adviser of the Viceroy in all the important reforms initiated by the latter. India can hardly spare him at present. It is to be regretted that Indian interests should be sacrificed to Egyptian interests. Could no other man be found for the vacancy in Egypt? The *Hindustani* would send the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has created so strong a commotion in that province, to Egypt, and advises natives to forward memorials to the Secretary of State against the transfer of Major Baring from India. (The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th June, contains a picture in which India is represented as a native woman, and Major Baring, holding his portmanteau in his left hand and having his umbrella under his left arm, takes leave of her. She cries and expresses deep regret at his short stay).

The same paper states that it is a good thing that  
The Hon'ble Mr. Rivers  
Thompson, Lieutenant-  
Governor of Bengal. every Government officer should have  
the power to express his opinion  
freely on measures of Government,

but it is extremely necessary that his opinion should be impartial and unbiassed. Mr. Thompson has opposed the Jurisdiction Bill. He had every right to do so if he did not approve of it, but it is to be regretted that he has been influenced by unjust partiality towards Anglo-Indians in his opposition. This has led to evil results. At the time of the departure of the Viceroy from Calcutta to Simla the Volunteers did not supply the guard of honour at the railway station as usual. The *Englishman* and other Anglo-Indian journals have abused Lord Ripon and natives to their hearts' content in connection with the Bill. The Calcutta High Court have entered their strong protest against the measure. The Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Indian ladies have established associations to oppose the measure. Mr. Thompson is directly or indirectly responsible for all these things. The editor adds that it would not be altogether wrong to say that he has some connection with the contempt of Court case. But as the above bill of indictment is heavy enough, it is unnecessary to make any additions to it. The editor expresses surprise that, while great public excitement prevails at Calcutta owing to the Jurisdiction Bill and the *cause célèbre* in question, Mr. Thompson is enjoying himself in the hills and does not think it worth while to go down to the plains and allay popular excitement. The editor says that he does not possess the tact and shrewdness necessary in the ruler of a large province, considers him to be unqualified for his post, and hopes that the Government of India will take some action in the matter.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad), of the 4th June, states that the

Circulation,  
300 copies.

Race animosity excited  
by Anglo-Indian journal-  
lists.

writings of some Anglo-Indian jour-  
nals, such as the *Englishman*, the  
*Pioneer*, &c., have greatly widened

the breach between Europeans and Natives. When they have a want of subjects to write upon, they fill their columns with abuse of natives, which is very acceptable to many of their European readers. The Ilbert Bill has intensified the

enmity of the *Englishman* against natives a hundred-fold. The *Sáhas* then quotes the objectionable advertisement that appeared in the *Englishman* in the name of the post-master of Saidpur, refers to the question put to the Home Government in the House of Commons by Mr. O'Donnell about it and to the reply given by the Under-Secretary of State, but regrets that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has yet taken no action against the offending journal. The editor of that journal ought to be prosecuted and brought to justice, otherwise the popular idea that the machinery of Indian law courts is slow to move in the case of European criminals will be still more strengthened. The *Sáhas* then refers to the appointment of Mr. Henderson to the Chief Magistracy of Calcutta by the Bengal Government, and remarks that Mr. B. L. Gupta, being a comparatively old Civilian and being in every way qualified for the post, obviously had better claims, but that still the *Pioneer*, to which the Bengalis are an eyesore, in utter disregard of justice and fair play, supports the appointment of Mr. Henderson. Hence it will be perceived how the Anglo-Indian journalists are fanning race animosity. The *Sáhas* then proceeds to state that Bábú Surendra Náth, who made some comments on a High Court Judge, has been committed to prison, even though he tendered an apology, while the editors of the *Englishman*, the *Daily News*, the *Pioneer*, &c., who declared the Viceroy to be unfit for his post and addressed other disparaging terms to him, have escaped punishment. The Government of India has taken no notice of their conduct. The Government should accord equal treatment to Natives and Europeans in order that it may not be charged with partiality to its countrymen.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

Recent Panjáb University examinations and the *Akhbár-i-Ám*.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd June, in answer to the comments made by the *Akhbár-i-Ám* in its late issues on the recent Panjáb University examinations, attributes those comments to malice on the part of the editor of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* towards Mr. Parker, Officiating

Registrar to the University. Some time ago, when he was prosecuted for defamation by a railway clerk, Mr. Parker, who was Judicial Assistant at the time and who tried the case, let him off with a fine. He has ungratefully seized this opportunity to make an unjust attack on Mr. Parker. As regards the lithographing of the English questions, the complaint is obviously most trifling. The candidates could have no difficulty in reading lithograph. The errors that had crept into the vernacular translation of questions were at once corrected in the examination hall in five minutes. The objections made to the wording of some questions are quite frivolous. The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* then makes the following observations in regard to the conduct of the University examination, to remove all misapprehension:—(1) Each examiner makes his own arrangements for printing the questions. If any examiner is unable to do so, the Registrar has his questions printed for him. (2) The Registrar has no power to tamper with the questions. He can open the packets containing the questions in the examination hall at the time of the examination. (3) New examiners were generally appointed this year, and therefore the Registrar could not properly judge of them. All he could do was to correct the mistakes that were to be found in the vernacular translation of the questions. (4) The Registrar had nothing to do with the conduct of the examination. Every arrangement was made by the staff of the Government college.

The *Waqáya-i-Ālam* (Gházipur), in continuation of its previous article on the prevalence of corruption and bribery among the *amla*. attempts to point out in its issue of the 4th June in what ways the different officials attached to tahsils and district courts take bribes from the people who come in contact with them, and complains that there are one or two *peshkárs* in Gházipur whose

income from bribes amounts to no less than three or four hundred rupees a month.

Circulation.  
700 copies.

The case of one Mrs. Joseph, who caused the death of a native. The *Desh Upkárák* (Lahore), of the 2nd June, states that one Mrs. Joseph (sic), who caused the death of a native, has been sentenced to imprisonment for two months and a fine of Rs. 200. It is incomprehensible why a Magistrate of her own race has inflicted such a heavy punishment on her and not let her off with a warning or a small fine, as is generally done in such cases. He must have been well aware that his judgment will not go before a Native Judge on appeal, because no native has yet been appointed a Sessions Judge. We hope that Mrs. Joseph will appeal to the higher Court and have her sentence remitted, in order that her acquittal may serve as a precedent for the case of Mr. Hewett, who has shot his orderly, and protect him from punishment. Every man, especially a European, cannot be so unfortunate as that old man who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Madras High Court for committing a petty theft.

The same paper states that it would seem that, owing to the just concessions made by Lord Ripon's Government to natives, subordinate European officers have been displeased with them. Formerly cases of exercise of severity by European officers towards natives were few and far between, but of late such cases have become very frequent. The *Upkárák* does not mean to refer here to the opposition of district officers to the local self-government scheme, to the abuse of natives by Anglo-Indians and European ladies in connection with the Ilbert Bill, or to the proceedings of the Calcutta High Court in the *Bengali* contempt case, but to the case of an ordinary offender who was lately tried by a Judge of the Madras High Court. It appears from the *Hindustáni* that the man, who is 70 years old, was convicted of stealing

two rupees' worth of plantains, but the Judge sentenced him to imprisonment for life !

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd June, in an article headed "Why was even this punishment inflicted?" states that one Mrs. Joseph (*sic*), who killed a native, has been tried by a Judge of her own race and let off with a fine of Rs. 200 and two months' imprisonment. We regret that she has been unnecessarily exposed to so much anxiety by this trial. There are millions of men in this country. It did not matter if the accused killed one of them (*vide* page 437 of the *Selections* from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 26th May, 1883).

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The same paper states that Mr. Hewett, an Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Department at Ratnagiri, has relieved his orderly of the miseries of this life. As courts of law are guided by precedents in their judgments, the accused need not be at all anxious about his trial. All he has to do is to take currency notes for Rs. 200 with him when he goes to the Court, to refer the Judge to the case of Mrs. Joseph and to pay the fine, and he will at once be allowed to return home.

A correspondent of the *Riyázu-l-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the Chhote Lál, tahsildár of 3rd June, writing from Ázamgarh, Ázamgarh. complains that the people at Ázamgarh are generally dissatisfied with Chhote Lál, tahsildár, and recommends his transfer from that place. He was sent to Ázamgarh from Gházipur about three years ago. During the first year of his arrival there he allowed a Hindu procession during the Muharram, which was unusual. But for the intervention of Rájá Salámat Sháh a serious riot would have taken place in consequence. Next year he ordered the inhabitants of Ailwal and Heraiti not to celebrate the Dasahra separately, but to hold a joint fair. The inhabitants of the

Circulation,  
275 copies.

latter village became very angry at this, and an outbreak was prevented by the District Superintendent of Police with difficulty. This year, too, religious disturbances were apprehended during the Muharram owing to the tahsildár's indiscretion. Moreover, he collected subscriptions during the *Holi* by force, but it is not known what he did with the money. On the 10th April last he went to the house of a dancing-girl to make some enquiries, and his conduct on the occasion is well known. The assault committed on him by a man at a late meeting of the municipal committee was due to some improper act of his of this kind.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th June, on the authority of an Abbottabad correspondent, states that when a meeting of the district committee at that place was lately held, Colonel Hastings, C.B., Deputy Commissioner of Hazára. sent word to the members, in accordance with the objects of the local self-government scheme, that he would not attend the meeting and that they should go on with their work without him. Probably he is the first Deputy Commissioner in the Panjáb who has given such encouragement to natives in connection with local self-government. The meeting conducted its proceedings satisfactorily with the aid of Rájá Jahándád Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner. When the meeting was over, those members, who lived in the interior of the district, informed the Deputy Commissioner that they intended to stay at Abbottabad that day in order that they might have the honor of paying him their respects the next day. He was busy at Court at the time, but he sent them a reply to the effect that they need not postpone their departure, and that he would at once see them at the Extra Assistant Commissioner's office. Accordingly he granted them an interview and expressed satisfaction at seeing them. This shows what a courteous man he is. Other district officers would do well to follow his good example.

**The Bhárat Bandhu** (Aligarh), of the 1st June, states  
The Urdú character. that a man at Aligarh lately sent a

Circulation,  
135 copies.

written in Urdú, to the Aligarh post-office for registry and transmission to one Sewak Rám at Kásganj. The post-office clerk read the name of the addressee as Bhog Rám, and registered the letter accordingly. It was with great difficulty that the letter was delivered to the proper person. It is surprising that although the use of the Urdú character is so objectionable, the Government does not put a stop to it.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the Prevalence of nepotism and bribery in a subordinate Court at Amritsar. 4th June, complains that nepotism prevails in a subordinate Court at

Circulation,  
450 copies.

Amritsar, and that the *amla* largely extort bribes from suitors. It is believed that a chaprási has forwarded a petition to the Deputy Commissioner against the Názir. The Deputy Commissioner should avail himself of this opportunity to make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

#### LEGISLATION.

**The Sáhas** (Allahabad), of the 4th June, referring to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Self-government Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton into the

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Self-government Bill. Viceroy's Legislative Council, remarks that Sir Alfred Lyall appointed a committee to make recommendations to the Local Government on the subject of local self-government. Our subservient Rájá Shiva Prasád was a member of this committee and the Bill is based on its recommendations. The Bill does not provide for the establishment of rural boards. We are at one with the Local Government on this point, because these provinces are backward compared with Bengal and educated persons are not to be found in villages. A local board is to be established in each tahsil. One-fourth of the members of the local board will be directly appointed

by Government, and three-fourths will be, so to speak, elected members, who should have some connection with that tahsil. But it is to be regretted that the mode of election and the qualifications of members have not been clearly explained. Moreover, although the majority of the members are to be so-called elected members, they will originally be nominated by the district officers. This system cannot properly be called election. Under this arrangement the friends and relatives of those men who surround the Magistrate will be generally appointed members. Intellectual ability will be considered a matter of secondary importance. These members cannot be expected to act independently. If Lord Ripon desires to introduce real self-government, he should modify the proposed arrangement about the selection of members. The term of office for members is to be three years. In our opinion this term is rather too long. There will be a district committee at the headquarters of each district which will have control over the local boards of the district. The committee is to be made up entirely of representatives from local boards. This is not wise. Moreover, the number of members, and the proportion of official to non-official members, should be fixed. As regards the question of president, each local board will elect a president from among the members. But in regard to district committees it has been proposed that after a district committee has been formed, it should be asked whether it desires to elect its own president or to leave the appointment of president to Government. In the former case the Government will accept the nomination made by the committee, except for some special reasons. In the latter case Government will make the District Magistrate president for the present, but on the expiration of his term it will consider whether a non-official president can be appointed. In the first place, if a district committee elects its own president, we do not see why Government should not sanction his appointment in any case. Secondly, if a district committee

asks Government to appoint a president, why should Government necessarily appoint the District Magistrate to the office? Does Government believe that no competent persons except district officers are to be found in these provinces? We see that although Sir Alfred Lyall sympathizes with the local self-government scheme, he is not inclined to give effect to it in its integrity.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 4th June, gives a brief Circulation,  
98 copies.

The same.

substance of Mr. Quinton's speech  
delivered in the Viceroy's Legis-

lative Council at the time of introducing the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Self-government Bill. In regard to the question of the appointment of president, the editor remarks that where the members of a local board desire to select their own president, they will be allowed to do so, but at all other places the Local Government will make the district officers presidents. Hence it may be assumed that Magistrates will be presidents of district boards, and tahsildárs presidents of tahsil boards, at almost all places, because the members of no district board can be expected to have the courage to elect a president from among themselves in preference to the Magistrate. All things considered, we are inclined to think that it is good for a district board to have the Magistrate for its president. His separation from it would not only deprive it of his aid but would be also a source of anxiety and danger to it. We of course heartily desire that our countrymen should make progress in education and should fill the office in question at all places, but at present neither qualified men among them are to be found everywhere, nor are they prepared to make the necessary sacrifices of time and labour in the management of local affairs. Sir Alfred Lyall's scheme does not really give any considerable powers to the people in the matter of local self-government, but it is cautious and well advised, and suited to the state of progress of this province. We can have no real local self-government until we qualify ourselves for it.-

## NATIVE STATES.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 6th June condemns the arrangement made by the Government of India for the management of the affairs of Haidarábád consequent on the death of Sir Sálár Jang. If that arrangement is not soon changed, the prosperity of the State will be seriously endangered. There is nothing common in the thoughts and feelings of Rájá Narendra Prasád and Mir Láyaq Ali. It is simply impossible that they should be able to pull together. The editor is of opinion that the latter should be appointed prime minister in place of his father and that the powers of the Resident should be curtailed.

## RAILWAY.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 6th June, complains that the Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway authorities have begun to dismiss the highly-paid native servants of the Company. Notice has already been given to the following persons that their services are not required from 1st July:—

Name.	Service.	Pay.
Bishambar Bábu	... 27 years.	Rs. 320
Nar Singh Dás	.. 25 "	150
Gopál Bábu	... 23 "	125
Kidár Náth	... 23 "	65

To say nothing of pensions, it is not known whether these unfortunate men will get even gratuities. Three Europeans have been appointed in their places—two on Rs. 250 a month and one on Rs. 150.

## LOCAL.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th June, complains that the road between Mandáwar and Bijnor is in a very bad state, and asks the municipal committee of Bijnor to repair it.

A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the Proposed construction of a clock-tower at Jaunpur. 7th June, writing from Jaunpur, states that a large portion of the city of Jaunpur was destroyed by floods some years ago. The remainder is now being gradually destroyed by the Collector. Two years ago the Collector made a public garden and some roads, which led to the demolition of hundreds of houses. Now the municipal committee desires to construct a clock-tower at Lieutenantganj, which will also necessitate the demolition of many houses. The proposal has created great dissatisfaction among the people. The writer urges that the Collector and the committee should find some other site for the tower.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 4th June, com-

Circulation,  
700 copies.

A false suit brought against the editor of the *Prayag Samáchár* by a zamíndár in Chhibu, Bán-da.

plains that in Bán-da patwáris are accustomed to instigate litigation between landlords and tenants and to extort bribes from them. The editor states that he cultivates some land in Chhibu, Mau. One Rám Dayál Tiwári, a zamíndár of Chhibu, probably at the instigation of the late tahsíldár of Mau, against whom the editor had formerly published a complaint, brought a false suit for arrears of rent. The suit was tried by Munshi Tajammu-l-Husain, the present tahsíldár of Mau, who is a very honest man. The patwári gave evidence in favour of the plaintiff. In accordance with the request of the defendant, the tahsíldár ordered the patwári to produce his books in Court in support of his statement. But the patwári never produced his books. The suit was dismissed by the tahsíldár on the 23rd May last for want of proof. The editor praises the tahsíldár, but expresses dissatisfaction at the conduct of the naib-tahsíldár.

A local correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of

Circulation,  
610 copies.

Dancing-girls and pros. titutes at Lucknow.

the 8th June, urges that dancing-girls and prostitutes should be expelled from all streets and thoroughfares at Lucknow and made to live in a corner of the town.

## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jallandhar,	Urdu	Weekly ..	Barkat Alf	June 2nd	June 3rd	150 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ..	Ditto	Tri-weekly ..	Díván Bútá Singh,	" 1st,	7th ..	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbár</i>	Agra ..	Ditto	Weekly ..	Maula Baksh	May 28th	3rd & 9th.	196 "
4	<i>Ahsanul-Akhbar</i>	Amrohá ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Abu-l-Hásan	June 3rd	3rd ..	84 "
5	<i>Aina-i-Sikandar</i>	Morádábád ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ahmad Bakhsh	2nd ..	4th ..	80 "
6	<i>Akhbár-i-Álum</i>	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Muqarrib Husain	5th ..	9th ..	100 "
7	<i>Akhbár-i-Am</i>	Lahore ..	Ditto	Bi-weekly ..	Mukand Rám	2nd & 6th	5th & 9th	1,800 "
8	<i>Akhbár-i-Tamānīt</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly ..	Púran Chand	8th ..	9th ..	125 "
9	<i>Akhbár-i-Akhyař</i>	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Áli	2nd ..	5th ..	84 "
10	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi ..	Ditto ..	Weekly ..	Sákhru-l-dín	29th ..	3rd ..	295 copies (in-
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ..	Urdu-Eng-	Bi-weekly ..	Guláb Kái	June 2nd & 5th	5th & 7th ..	cluding 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almorād Akhbár</i>	Almorá ..	Hindi ..	Weekly ..	Sádá Nand	2nd ..	7th ..	98 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu ..	Ditto ..	Chandan Lál	31st ..	2nd ..	141 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Núru-l-dín	29th ..	," ..	425 copies (in-
15	<i>Anwārul-Akhbár</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu ..	Ditto ..	Tégh Bahádúr	7th ..	8th ..	230 copies.
16	<i>Ashrafu-l-Akhbár</i>	Delhi ..	Ditto ..	Tri-monthly,	Mirzé Khán	1st ..	4th ..	110 "

17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	... Aligarh	... Hindi-Engl. Weekly	... Totá Rám
18	<i>Bharat Vilas</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Tri-monthly, Bhagwán Dás
19	<i>Bharat Sustash Pravrikat.</i>	... Farukhábad.	... Hindi	... Monthly ... Kálí Charan
20	<i>Dabdbazar-i-Qaisarí.</i>	Bareilly,	Urdú	... Weekly ... Thákur Prasád
21	<i>Dabdbazar-Sikandari</i>	Rámpur ...	Ditto	... Muhammad Husain, " 4th & 14th
22	<i>Dabru-l-Mulk</i>	Bhopál	Ditto	... May.
23	<i>Desh Hitaishi</i>	Ajmere	Hindi	... 3rd
24	<i>Desh Upkárák</i>	Lahore	Urdú	... Munna Lal Sharma, For Jeshth
25	<i>Growse Gazette</i>	Bulán-dshahr.	Ditto	... June 2nd
26	<i>Gurmukh Akhbár</i>	Lahore	Gurmukhi	... 1st
27	<i>Hámt-i-Hind</i>	Cawnpore,	Urdú	... Salig Rám
28	<i>Hindustán</i>	..	Hindi-Urdú,	... Gangá Sahái
29	<i>Isfahan</i>	Meerut	Urdú	... Ditto
30	<i>Jáipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú,	... Ditto
31	<i>Jalwa-i-Túr</i>	Meerut	Urdú	... Gurmuñk Singh
32	<i>Jám-i-Jamshed</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	... Sháh Muhammád
33	<i>Kárnámah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	... Nabi.
34	<i>Kápit Patriká</i>	Benares ..	Hindí-Urdú,	... Ditto
35	<i>Kátehár Punch</i>	Budshá	Urdú	... Gurmukh Singh
36	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhá,</i>	Benáres	Hindi	... Sháh Muhammád
37	<i>Khair Khwádh-i-Álam</i>	Delhi	Urdú	... 2nd
38	<i>Khair Khwádh-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	... 4th
39	<i>Khair Khwádh-i-Panjab.</i>	Gujrát-wálá.	Ditto	... 8th
				... 135 "
				... 2nd
				... 7th
				... 4th
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				... 390 "
				... 250 "
				... 280 "
				... 700 "
				... 40 "
				... 350 "
				... 350 "
				... 140 "
				... 180 "
				... 600 "

*List of papers examined—(continued).*

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No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
40	Roh-i-Nur	... Lahore	Urdū	... Bi-weekly	Jawwād Ali	1883.	1883.	450 copies (including 100 copies taken by Govt.) 65 copies.
41	Kul Shreshth Samā- char.	Alligarh	Hindi-Urdū	Monthly	Mádhoo Prasad	... For Jesht	... 5th	... 72 "
42	Lama-i-Núr	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Háfiẓ Abdulláh	June 3rd	... 8th	... 72 "
43	Liyali Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshí Lál	" 1st	... 3rd	... 100 "
44	Márwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdū	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	" 4th	... 9th	... 100 "
45	Mashri-i-Qaisar	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	" 5th	... 7th	... 200 "
46	Matla-i-Núr	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	" 1st	... 3rd	... 40 "
47	Meerut Akhbár	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karimú-l-dín	May 5th, 12th,	... 9th	... 180 "
						19th, 26th & 2nd June.		
48	Mihr-i-Darakshán,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Áli	June 1st	... 4th	... 100 "
49	Mihr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu'llah	May 31st	... 3rd	... 140 "
50	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Rám	June 4th	... 6th	... 250 "
51	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Urdū	Ditto	Khushwaqt Rái	"	... 7th	... 160 "
52	Mumtaz-i-Akhbár	Bárabanki,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yúsuf,	" 1st	... 4th	... 100 "
53	Naiyár-i-Ázim	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Amjad Ali	" 4th	... 7th	... 175 "
54	Najmu-l-Akhbár	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rúhu'llah Khán	" 1st	... 4th	... 150 "
55	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratáp Krishn	" 4th	... 7th	... 150 "
56	Nasím-i-Agrá	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Dás	" 7th	... 8th	... 325 "

57	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" Kunj Bihari Lal	5th	7th	92
58	Nur-i-Baddén	Badshah ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" Amjad Hussain	3rd & 7th	250	"
59	Nuru-l-Anwár	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub, April	31st & June.	250	"
60	Nusrat-i-Islam	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Yaqub, April	28th & June.	349	"
61	Nyaya-Sudhá	Hardá ...	Ditto	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly	Nusrat Ali	4th & June.	30	"
62	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Marathi-English.	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Básdeo Bhaskar ...	7th	400	"
63	Oudh Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Sheo Prasad	4th to 9th	610	including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
64	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjad Husain ...	5th & 6th	450	copies taken by Govt.)
65	Panjab Punch	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Azim ...	2nd & 3rd	250	"
66	Patishá Akhbar	Patiála ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Firoz-i-Din ...	4th	150	"
67	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Hindi	Hindi	Hindi	Rikhi Kesh ...	5th	300	"
68	Prince of Wales' Meerut Gazette.	Meerut ...	Urdu.	Urdu.	Urdu.	Urdu.	Dewaki Nandan ...	7th	700	"
69	Public Opinion	Bengáres ...	Urdu-English.	Urdu	Urdu	Urdu	Ganeshi Lal ...	5th & 6th	70	"
70	Qaisar	Jalandhar	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Pandit Vishnu Datt,	3rd	6th	"
71	Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzás Mawahed ...	2nd	4th	"
72	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Bi-weekly	Bi-weekly	Bi-weekly	Bi-weekly	Diwan Chand ...	31st	3rd	600
73	Rati Prakash	Ratlám ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Nádir Al Sháh ...	4th & 7th	5th & 8th	"
74	Reformer	Lahore ...	Urdu	Urdu	Urdu	Urdu	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	17th & 24th	8th	400
75	Riyazu-l-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Náthru Réem ...	"	7th	700
76	Sabha Kaporthala	Káperthalá ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nizám Ahmad ...	3rd	6th	275
77	Siddiqu-i-Akhbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Shearfu-l-dín ...	"	4th	120
78	Sáhas	Allahabad, Benguli	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dwárká Náth ...	31st	3rd	320
							Rajni Kánt Básu ...	June 4th	6th	300

*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
79	<i>Sajjān Kriti Sudhā-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur ...	Hindī	... Weekly	Banśhī Dhar	... June 4th	... June 9th	200 copies.
80	<i>Shafahu-l-Sudur</i>	Lahore ...	Arabic	... Monthly	Registrar of the Panjab University.	... April 15th	... 4th	...
81	<i>Shula-i-Tir</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdū	... Weekly	Muhammad Ibrā-	June 5th	... 8th	175 .. "
82	<i>Tahzib</i>	... Morādābād	Ditto	... Ditto	Ráhat Ali Khán	... " " "	8th	90 .. "
83	<i>Tabyānu-l-Akkhār</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	... 6th	9th	110 .. "
84	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Siālkot ...	Ditto	... Daily	Gyān Chand	May 31st to 6th	3rd to 9th	900 .. "
85	<i>Waqāya-i-Ālam</i>	... Gházipur,	Ditto	... Weekly	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad	June 4th	7th	300 .. "

ALLAHABAD,  
The 14th June, 1888.

PRIYĀ DAS, M.A.,  
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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